ledged to exist against bim. more flagrant instance of gross neglect, or of culpable connivance. could not well be produced in any government.

Thomas P. Baldwin, paymaster New-York militia, \$12,282 51. This is a man who is now practising law somewhere at the west-where I do not know, but who is said to be utterly insolvent; and no bond appears on the returns to have been,

James Colbert an Indian chief, \$14,133 55, advanced by the paymaster general, on account of the pay, subsistence, and clothing, of the Chickasaw Indians, in the service of the United States in 1814. Of bourse, no one would think of taking a bond from an Indian chief, and what kind of accounts he is exproted to render, whether by notches on a stick, beads, or belts of wampum, must be left to the sagacity of the very able officers of the treasury. Some prowling specula tor, who has implied on the credu lity of the paymaster general, could probably give you a true account of the destination of this money, especially if aided by disinterested clerks of departments at Washing-

Samuel Edmonds, paymaster New York militia, \$563,337 36, ac counts rendered, and in the course of settlement. It is more than five years since Mr. Edmonds' labours as paymaster, terminated; and if his accounts really remain unsettled, it is an instance of neglect deserving severe animadversion. But, if the fact be, as there is some reason to suspect, that this remark of the accounts being unsettled, is made for the purpose of preventing a developement of an enormous balance. and an inquiry into the causes of it, the case assumes great importance. It is generally believed here, that there is a great defalcation by this man, as he is a defaul ter to the treasury of this state to the amount of \$22,340 05, and is believed to be insolvent.

Daniel D. Tompkins, \$4,411 25, advance made by the secretary of war, being for the loss on the sale of treasury notes, which requires legislative sanction.'—This item is noted for the purpose of exhibiting conclusively the fa sehoo! and duplicity of gov. Tompkins's repre sentations to the legislature. The circumstances are too fresh in the mends of your readers, to render a very particular statement of them necessary. Governor Tompkins claimed remuneration for tosses on the sale of treasury notes, sold by him as agent of the United States. The answer was obvious; let the United States pay the losses incurred by their own agent. But, it was replied, they would not do so. and the vice president complained hat he stood charged on the books of the treasury with that loss. Here is furnished a conclusive refutation of that complaint, and incontestible evidence that the U. States have assumed the loss. This money is advanced to him by the secretary of war-for what purpose? being for the loss on the sale of treasury notes.' The loss is then made up to him. But why is he charged with the amount? Because, although perfectly right in itself, there was no law authorising it, and it remains for want of the | right, and I am wrong." form of a degislative sanction. And yet one of the grounds upon which a majority of the legislature of this state, gave him one hundred and twenty six thousand dollars of the public money, was that he had sustained losses by the sale of treasury notes! The subject is so disgusting, and exhibits such a picture of downright, palpable fraud, and of the violence of party, that I cheerfully quit it.

Daniel D. Tompkins, ba ance of his account settled 14th June, 1820, \$11,022 57. This item furnishes additional proof, that the government does not hold him responsible for the amount advanced for the loss on treasury notes; for if it did, that amount would have been in cluded in his account. But it was not, for this purpose, that this item is selected. The abstract of the accounts of gov. Tompking trans mitted by Mr. Hagner to the comptroller during the last winter, showed that he had been credited with all payments made by him to subordinate agents, and for expenditures, losses, interest and responsibility, with a proper liberality. tinis state has credited him \$126,000 on the same account .- Now, after all these allowances, after his own ingenuity; and that of his friends had been exerted to the utmost stretch, to find subjects' and items

of credit, and after all that he, | late over the choicest dishes and the made a very deep rover even he, had assurance enough to ask, had been allowed to him by both governments, with the most profuse liberality, he is still found; and recorded a public defaulter, to an amount exceeding eleven thou-sand dollars! If the heat of the election hair subsided, so as to allow to his partisans one moment of cool reflection, I put to them even, the question-in what light does this man now stand? , All subterfuge, all evasion is here at an end: and there can be but one opinion of gov. Tompkins' public integrity and

The length of this communication compels me to defer further remarks upon this interesting subject, to another occasion. NECKAR.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Aunapolis, Thors ay, March 1.

[Translated from the German.] For the Maryland Gazette. SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS. (Continued.)

CHAPTER 8. Returned to the hall, Gabriela and Sintram found the knights engaged in conversation; whilst the cup, filled with precious wine, went merrily from one to the other. Folko related, in his usual friendly manner, many achievements and adventures of Norman and other knights; and you might have perceived, how the deep wrinkles on Sir Biorn's brow, smoothed away gradually into a placid smile. Ga briela saluted the Baron; intimating him to continue, she took her seat at the side of Sir Biorn, and then attentively listened to the narration of her noble husband. Sintram stood, lost in deep melancholy thought, before the fire, and stirred the coals. which reflected a gloomy glow over his pallid countenance.

Amoug the Hanseatick cities of Germany, resumed Folko his tale; there is none so great or magnificent as Hamburg. We in Normandy are always well pleased when her pious prudent citizens land on our coasts, and ready to assist them with counsel and deed. It was from this cause, that, when several years ago I visited their city, they received me in the most hospitable and honourable manner. I found them engaged in a fend with a neighhouring count, and had the good luck of using my sword manfally and victoriously in their behalf.

"Your sword," interrupted Biorn. and his eyes gleamed with all their usual ferocity. "You used your chivalrous sword for citizens, and against a knight?"

"Sir," replied Folko quietly, Git has always stood with the Barons of Montfaucon how they chose to use their sword, nor was a third permitted to interfere; and I hope to continue this good practice, as it has been handed down to me. If have ought to gainsay, mention it freely; at the same time I preclude all reflections upon the Hamburghers, whom I have already introduced to you as my friends,"

Biorn lowered his haughty eye. and its proud gleam was extinguished. He said in a low voice-continue noble Baren, you are in the

grasped his hand, and then went on: "Of all the Hamburghers I preferred two very respectable and highly experienced men, who were father and son. My own life, thanks to God! has not been quite destitute of achievements; but when compared to Gothard Lenz, and his manly son Rudlib, I appear as a young squire, who has been present at a tournament or two, and has huuted a few times within the forests of his own domains. They have been to every quarter of the earth; they have converted and gladdened the hearts of black people, in countries whose very names I cannot tell. When they return from their perilous voyages, they dedicate; the riches they have gained to the common weal of their city; they go to the hospitals, which they themselves have founded, and there either preside over the management of the whole, or serve even as obe dient aftendants. Thence they go to inspect the strong walls and towers which they built for the defence of their native place; and then per-

haps they return to their own hous-

es, where they hospitably receive

the stranger and sojourner, where

they enjoy the convivial feast with

their friends, whom they treat with

royal splendour and honour; and

many a well selected tale they re-

most exquisite wines."

ost exquisite wines." they told one which filled my innermost heart with horror, and of which I may perhaps here get more ample an explanation: "Several years ago, it was about Christmas, Gothard and Rudlib were, by impetuous storms, driven against the Norwegian coast. The situation of the rocks against which they were thrown, they knew not accurately to describe, but thus much is certain, that not far off aroso a mighty castle, whither father and son, leaving their retinue near the wreck, went to claim assistance and refreshment, as is usually granted in christian countrics. The gates were opened to them, and they thought that all was well; when all at once, many armed men appeared in the castle-court, who turned their sharp-pointed lances against the unarmed strangers, and replied to their modest request and firm remonstrances by sullen silence or mocking laugh. At length a knight, with terror-beaming eyes-they knew not whether it was a spectre or an infuriated heathen. appeared from the castle; he gave a signal, and immediately the sharp lances, circling closer and closer, pressed towards them. But all at once was heard the melodious sound of a female voice, that called on her Saviour for help; in frantick madness the spectres rushed upon each other, the gates flew suddenly open, and Gothard and Rudlib saved themselves; perceiving as they retreated, a most beautiful woman at one of the windows of the castle. They hurried back to their lonely vessel; after great exertion they succeeded in getting her afloat, and trusting their lives rather to the boisterous sea than these inhospitable shores, they landed after encountering many perils in Denmark.

Gothard and Rudlib think it was the castle of a Heathen; but I be lieve it was some desolate ruin, where infernal demons carry on their nightly revels; for, tell me, what Heathen would act so diabolically as to offer to a shipwrecked man, imploring his assistance, assault and death, instead of hospitality and aid."

Biorn kept his eyes fixed upon the floor, and sat immoveable as it turned to stone; but Sintram advaned towards the table and said: . Sir Father, let us go and find out that ruthless place; let us level it with the ground. I know not why, but I am certain it is the infernal occurrence related by the noble Baron, that caused all my dreams."

Sir Biorn rose in anger, and would perhaps again have pronoun ced some dreadful vow; but was this time prevented by the sudden loud sound of a trumpet. huge folding doors of the hall flew open, and a herald entered.

He bowed solemnly and then spoke: "I am sent from Yarl Eirick the old. Two nights ago he returned from a cruise in the Grecian seas; whither he had gone to take signal revenge on an island called Chios, because there, just fifty years ago, some Imperial soldiers had killed his father. King Arinbiorn, your relation, lay in the harbour of the isle, and offered his mediation; but Yarl Eirick would which court-house and offices, when not listen, and at last King Arin-With a friendly smile Folko biorn swore, he would never live to see the beautiful Chios devastated. because they sung there most charmingly the songs of an old Grecian bard called Homeros, and because morcover it produced most delicious wine. They soon quited the contest of words, and turned to that of arms, and so powerfully did King Arinbiorn fight, that Yarl Eirick lost two of his vessels, and hardly escaped in the third. Therefore, 'till your royal relation re-turns, Eirick the old means to make his clan suffer for this loss. Wilt thou now, Biorn fire-eye, indemnify Yarl Eirick as he demandeth, in neats or money, or any other valuable goods; or wilt thou, seven days bence, stand him in battle, on Niflung's heath?

Sir Biorn composedly inclined his head, and in a friendly manner repeated the words "seven days hence, on Niflung's heath." Then he presented to the herald a golden cup filled with wine, saying, "drink, and then hide in thy cloak and take with thee the vessel out of which thou hast drank."

"Salute thy Yarl from the Baron of Montfaucon," added Folko; etell him that I also will be on Niflung's heath, as King Arinbiorn's relation and Biorn fire eye's friend."

The herald, shrunk back visibly, when he heard the Baron's name,

Well aquaintent with the lier powers of her husband, Gabrie smiled placidly on him, and asked where shall I remain Rolks, whilst thou wilt be gone his

"Would it not please you to remain here at the castle, said Biorn, as your guardian and attendant I would leave Sintram behind. Ga briela reflected for a moment, and the young man turning towards the fire, uttered to himself-"On I was afraid it would happen so. I am sure, Duke Menelaus was absent from Sparta when Sir Paris met Helena in the garden!"

Gabriela observed now, "shall I remain far from thee my Folko Shall I lose the pleasure of seeing the combat, or the honour of tending thee, if wounded.

Gracefully bowing, Folko thanked the lady; "thou shalt go with thy knight," observed he, Gif thus thou choosest. Oh it is a good ancient Northland custom that ladies should be present at the battles of their heroes, and I am sure that no true Norman will as an enemy approach the place, where Gabriela views the hurried contest." Or, asked he, looking towards Biorn, is Eirick Yarl unworthy of his ancestors?"

"He is a man of honour" replied Biorn.

Then put on thy most splendid tire, my life and my love," said Folko, cand go out with us the glorious judge of the battle!

"To battle! To battle!" cried the aspired, happy Sintram; and they all dispersed quiet and hopeful. The Lady, Folko and Biorn went to rest, but Sintram hurried to the forest. To be continued.

LAW OF MARYLAND. An Act to provide for the building a Court House in Anne Arundel County

WHERE'S Samery inhabitants of Anne Arundel county have, by their petition, set forth to the general assembly of Maryland, that the public records of said county are in an exposed and dangerous condition. by reason of their being no public court house or offices for their reception and preservation, Therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Richard Ridgely, Thomas B. Dorsey, Lancelot Warfield, Samuel Brown, Junr. Henry Woodward, Thomas Hodges, Rezin Estep. Joseph M. Ceney, James P. Soper, Francis Hancock, John T. Barber, and Richard Harwood, (of Thomas,) or the major part of them, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, and authorised and empowered by virtue of this act, should they or a major part of them be of opinion that the public records of said couny are in an exposed and dangerous condition by reason of their being no public court house or offices for their reception and preservation, to purchase for the use of Anne Arundel county a convenient and suitable lot or piece of ground within the city of Annapolis, whereon to build a public court-house, with all necessary offices, and to contract for the building the said court-house and offices with such person or persons as they may think proper, so built and finished, shall be under the superintendence and control of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court for the time being.

2. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to borrow from time to time, as they may think proper, any sum or sums of money which they may require and find necessary for the purchase of the ground, and for the erection of the said court-house and offices, provided the same shall not exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of tae levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to levy upon the assessable property in said county, by such instalments as they may think proper, such sum as the said commissioners may require, not exceeding the sum of twelve thousand dollars; Provided nevertheless, that the said levy court shall so limit the times for the payment of such instalment, that the whole sum authorised to be levied by this act, shall be levied within four years from the first day of January eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

4. And be it enacted, That all levies imposed or authorised by this act, shall be levied and imposed in the name of the commissioners, and payable only to their order, or the order of a majority of them.

Maryland in the penal sum of for the faithful execution of trusts hereas reposed in which bond shall be hidged with cierk of Anne Arundel Continued country of which shall be celved as evidence in no correspond or equity within this state.

6. And he it enacted. That he any of the said commissioners die, resign, or refuse to act, other commissioners shall began power and authority to supply a vacancies by appointing new coursioners, provided that every second commissioner so to be appointed shall give band as is required b the sixth section of this actibeton he shall proceed to the execution the trust hereby reposed in him.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at December Session, 1820. (Concluded.) 100. An act to empower Hear

Bennet of Worcester county bring into this state certain negre slaves therein mentioned. 101. An act for the benefit of

Thomas B. Hall of Washington county. 102. An act for the benefit of the

Conococheague bank in Williag Post in Washington county. 103 An act for the benefit

Thomas Ennalls Price, of Talba county. 104. An act to permit John Pr. terson of Baltimore county, to brig

certain negroes from Virginia im this state. 105 An act for the relief of WI. liam H. S. Boswell of Prince Gegre

ge's county. 106. An act authorising Robert W. Kent, of Anne Arundel comp to remove certain negroes into te

state of Maryland. 107. An act authorising Willia C. Somerville, of St. Mary's conty, to remove certain negro sing from the district of Columbia im this state.

108. An act respecting the auct of creditors to the release of distors under the Insolvent laws this state.

109. An act authorising Anthon Ricketts, of Montgomery county a take from the Register's office & said county, the original will of & rah Briscoe.

110. A jurther additional supple ment to an act entitled, "Anacim lating to public roads in the sun and to repeal the acts of Assembly ther in mentioned.

111. An act to lay out and opt a road from the Conowingo brigg in Cecil county, to the Pennsyeum

112. An act for the relief of & muel Taylor of Worcester county 113. An act to authorise thecht of Anne Arundel county, to read

a deed of manumission. 114. A supplement to an act & titled, "An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purposed establishing free schools in the veral counties therein named.

115. An act to confirm and of plain an act of Assembly passed December session eighteen hundre and nineteen, entitled, "An act make valid a deed of manumising executed by Thomas Carter, late Queen Anne's county, deceased

116. An act for the benefit of Farmers' Bank of Somerset at Worcester and the Salisbury Brand Bank. 117. An act for the relief of at

gro Ann and her children, of Frede rick county. 118. An act for the re-valuate

of real and personal property Harford county.

119. A supplement to an attentitled, "An act to en arge further the powers of the Trustees of the poor of Harford county, and other purposes." 120. An act to provide for the payment of costs in the case of for

feited recognizances. 121 A supplement tothe actt titled, "An act for the benefit the University of Mary and," page ed December session, 1816, this

122. A supplement to the acit King and certain other security of William S. Handy, late collect of Somerset county.

123. An act authorising the in scribing and rebinding of recome in the Office of Register of William

tipled, with act laying dust for other purposes

125. An act trap the polication for a road in Ballimore toanty Court by Thomas Dwings,
126. Ab act relative to the making of a public landing place and

road in Somerset county. 127. Amact to exempt a lottery herein mentioned from the tax im- stab osed thereon.

128. A supplement to an act to the rect a bridge over the Narrows of Kent Island, in Queen Ann's county 129. An act to empower Thomas thase, of Anne-Arundel county, to | tion ell the property therein mentioned. 130. An act for the benefit of the Baltimore General Dispensaries.

131. A further additional supplenent to an act entitled, "An act to John ncorporate a company for erecting bridge over Chester River at hestertown.

132. An act for the benefit of the xecutors of Joseph Thornburgh of Baltimore county.

133. An act for the relief of Sa-ah Cahail of Caroline county. 134. An act to incorporate the rustees of Taylor's Island Semina-, in Dorchester county.

135. An act to alter the names Nathaniel Mortimer Magruder. argaret Ellen Magruder, Roderick agruder, Henry Magruder and laric Magruder, into Nathanie ortimer M'Gregor, Margaret El-M'Gregor, Roderick M'Gregor, enry M. Gregor & Alaric M'Gre.

56. An act to provide for the Patux ecting a wharf at the Town of een Anne's in Prince George's unty.

137. An act respecting certain ds in Prince George's county. 138. An act for the relief of the brary Company of Baltimore. 139. An act to authorise Mary

ung of the city of Baltimore, to port and bring into this state, m the state of Virginia a certain ero slave. 40. An act for the relief of Char-

te Warfield of Montgomery coun-141. An act for the relief of An-

ony Yerkess. 142. An act for the relief of Hec-Perkins and James M'Cann of

city of Baltimore. 143. An act for the benefit of zabeth Dickins of the city of timore.

44. A further supplement to the entitled, "An act to authorise a ery or latteries in the city of imore," passed at December ion, 1811, chapter 87. 45. An act. to incorporate the

ical Society of Baltimore. 46. An act for the benefit of ph Jamison and Frederick John of Baltimore county. 7. An act to declare void cerdeeds therein mentioned and

hirm others. 8. An act for the benefit of ry W. Fitznugh, now of the of Baltimore. 9. An act to incorporate a Lu-

an Church in Reisters town imore county. 0. A supplement to an act end, "An act to prevent the issuof small bank notes.

. An act to authorise James ens and Mary Ann, alias Anna 2, his wife, to lease the lot or el of ground therein mentioned. 2. An act for the benefit of All ows Parish in Anne-Arundel

β. An act relating to the Crier ltimore county court. 1. An act to confirm and make

an Ordinance of the corpoof the city of Baltimore. . An act to alter and change

ame of George Charles Towb that of George C. Thompson. 6. An act to change the names ames Woodard and Harriot dard, of Anne Arundel county, at of James Claggett and Harlaggett.

7. An act to authorise the Leourt of Charles county to rea tobacco warehouse, at Cedar , in William and Mary Parish id county.

B. An act relating to causes ved for trial within the wixth, \$2196. A and third Judical Districts. ment to

D. An act for changing the to reg of Charles Town, in Charles fish." y, to that of Port Tobacco, curing the titles of proprietors s and houses therein, and for Court of, egulation and improvement of aid town.

D. An act to confirm and make execution the acts and proceedings of tent.

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